

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

Two Dollars and a Half per Annum.  
New Series—No. 36.—Vol. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at us—“ack.”

LEXINGTON, Ky. FRIDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 9, 1826

SL C. IN ADVAN.

14. 2m.

## OFFICE OF THE COMM'Y GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE.

Washington July 11, 1826.

SEPARATE Proposals will be received at this office, until the first day of October next, for the delivery of Provisions for the use of Troops of the United States to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows.

### At New-Orleans.

240 barrels of pork  
500 do. fresh fine flour  
3200 gallons of good proof whiskey  
220 bushels of good sound beans  
320 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
60 bushels of good clean salt  
900 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Pensacola.

500 barrels of pork  
1250 do. fresh fine flour  
6000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
500 bushels of good sound beans  
8000 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
140 bushels of good clean salt  
2200 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Baton Rouge.

200 barrels of pork  
400 do. fresh fine flour  
2600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
150 bushels of good sound beans  
4500 pounds of good hard soap  
1200 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
40 bushels of good clean salt  
750 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

### At Natchitoches.

180 barrels of pork  
375 do. fresh fine flour  
2400 gallons of good proof whiskey  
165 bushels of good sound beans  
2610 pounds of good hard soap  
1240 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
42 bushels of good clean salt  
675 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the first day of December, 1826.

### At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of the Verdigris, 150 miles above Fort Smith.

300 barrels of pork  
625 do. fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
200 bushels of good sound beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
70 bushels of good clean salt  
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

### At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

1000 barrels of pork  
2000 do. of fresh fine flour  
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
900 bushels of good sound beans  
300 do. of good clean salt  
13000 pounds of good hard soap  
6000 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

5500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

### At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

150 barrels of pork  
300 do. of fresh fine flour  
1700 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1000 pounds of good hard soap  
800 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
50 bushels of good clean salt

The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

### At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi.

120 barrels of pork  
280 do. of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
100 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
900 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
30 bushels of good clean salt

450 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

### At St. Peters, Mississippi.

420 barrels of pork  
750 do. of fresh fine flour  
6700 gallons of good proof whiskey  
6200 pounds of good hard soap  
3200 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
100 bushels of good clean salt

1500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

### At Green Bay.

575 barrels of pork  
1200 do. of fresh fine flour  
8000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
500 bushels of good sound beans  
8000 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
150 bushels of good clean salt

2500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

### At Detroit.

120 barrels of pork  
250 do. of fresh fine flour  
3600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
100 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
900 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
50 bushels of good clean salt

1500 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.

One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826.

One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.

One-fourth on the first day of March, 1827.

450 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

### At the Sault de St. Marie, outlet of Lake Superior.

370 barrels of pork  
750 do. fine fresh flour  
5000 gallons good proof whiskey  
340 bushels good sound beans  
5500 pounds good hard soap  
2500 do. good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
90 bushels good clean salt  
1400 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.  
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

### At Mackinack.

75 barrels of pork  
156 do. fine fresh flour  
1000 gallons good proof whiskey  
70 bushels good sound beans  
1100 pounds good hard soap  
500 do. good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
14 bushels good clean salt  
225 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At Pittsburg.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels good sound beans  
880 pounds good hard soap  
400 do. good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels good clean salt  
225 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
900 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels good sound beans  
880 pounds good hard soap  
400 do. good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels good clean salt  
225 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels of pork  
200 barrels of fresh fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
110 bushels of good sound beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

28 bushels good clean salt  
400 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At Savannah, Geo.

60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels good clean salt  
225 gallons of good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At Sackett's Harbor.

240 barrels of pork  
500 do. fresh fine flour  
3600 gallons good proof whiskey  
260 bushels good sound beans  
3600 pounds good hard soap  
1500 do. good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

56 bushels good clean salt  
800 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At Boston.

300 barrels of pork No. 1 full hooped  
625 do. fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons good proof whiskey  
275 bushels good sound beans  
4100 pounds good hard soap  
2000 do. good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

70 bushels good clean salt  
225 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At New York.

300 Barrels of New York mess Pork  
625 do. fresh fine flour  
4000 gallons good proof whiskey  
275 bushels good sound beans  
4100 pounds good hard soap  
2000 do. good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

70 bushels good clean salt  
1125 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons good proof whiskey  
55 bushels good sound beans  
880 pounds good hard soap  
400 do. good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels good clean salt  
225 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At Baltimore.

120 barrels of pork  
250 do. fresh fine flour  
1300 gallons good proof whiskey  
110 bushels good sound beans  
1760 pounds good hard soap  
900 do. of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

56 bushels good clean salt  
1125 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At Green Bay.

575 barrels of pork  
1200 do. of fresh fine flour  
8000 gallons good proof whiskey  
500 bushels good sound beans  
8000 pounds good hard soap  
4000 do. good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

150 bushels good clean salt  
250 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

### At Detroit.

120 barrels of pork  
250 do. fresh fine flour  
3600 gallons good proof whiskey  
100 bushels good sound beans  
1760 pounds good hard soap  
900 do. good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks  
50 bushels good clean salt

1500 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.

### At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of pork

## At Old Point Comfort.

600 barrels of pork  
1375 do. of fresh fine flour  
8800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
605 bushels of good sound beans  
9360 pounds of good hard soap  
4400 pounds good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

154 bushels good clean salt  
2475 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826

One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826

One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels good clean salt  
225 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826

One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826

One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At Mackinack.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do. good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels good clean salt  
225 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826

One-fourth on the first day of September, 1826

One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the first day of March, 1827

### At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of pork  
125 do. of fresh fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
55 bushels of good sound beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 do. good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

14 bushels good clean salt  
225 gallons good cider vinegar  
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826

One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826

One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826; and The remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827

### At Charleston, S. C.

## Communications.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. BRADFORD. Not being a subscriber to the Reporter, and only occasionally seeing a number of that paper, I was not aware until yesterday that I had been honoured by a notice from "Randolph" and "Antirebel," "Randolph" although ready to stand up in defence of the constitution, having apparently no argument to offer on the subject is in favour of any further notice, as this is the season for cool argument, and facts, instead of schoolboy talk, and slang.

"Antirebel" does not do me justice when he asserts that I denounced him and "his party" as deserving of punishment. It was only some of its leaders who deserved punishment. Neither would I be in favour of tar and feathers, nor hangings, nor even "Tartar Emetic," which appears to be still operating on the gentleman's stomach.

I assert it again, that not one candidate in this country at least, nor elsewhere that I heard of, on either side of the question, dared to come out in favour of the *west & west* plan of funding the common wealth bank notes, and paying off the debts due the bank at one half their nominal amount in specie. On the contrary when ever the subject was mentioned, it was to exhort the people on the increasing value of the paper, and to recommend a continuance of the system which was producing such beneficial results. The party which established that bank, promised that the system of regular calls, and a retaction of the paper recalled should be persisted in. The people, finding this promise adhered to, and the paper becoming more scarce, began to prefer the paper as a deposit in their strong boxes, to specie, because they would be likely to gain by the appreciation of the paper "Antirebel" considers it unjust to give any man his advantages, I will ask him if it is not the case every day in other articles of trade. Bank paper is in fact at present becoming as much an article of merchandise, as specie was a few weeks since, when paper was the circulating medium. Suppose I buy the note of an individual at one half discount on the debtor in that note plead the fact in court, and pay the debt at the same discount? The usury which is daily carried on in notes and bonds of individuals as well as banks is sufficient to show that the *universal* rule is, for the debtor to pay the amount he owes on his bond no matter what may be the profit to the holder of it.

If the rule is to be adopted as proposed by "antirebel" we must examine what was the depreciation of the paper, when the money now due the bank was taken out by its debtors. I think it will be found that the greatest part of its debts were made when the premium on specie was from 17 to 25 per cent. Now would it be honest for a debtor to the bank to ask leave to pay fifty cents in specie for a dollar which was worth to him 50 or 60 cents at the time he obtained it? Let it be recollected that the greatest part of the sums obtained from our branch was loaned to the political friends of antirebel, to men whose motto have been filled with proclamations of honesty in payment of debts and strict fulfilment of contracts. I hope the winter himself is not one of those who over the banks, and is to make something by the proposed arrangement.

The remarks of "Say" in the Reporter on this subject are inadmissible. After stating the fact, that this state is at present in a prosperous condition in general, that a great portion of its debts are paid the people are easy, and living in abundance; after stating the great benefits derived by the public institutions by the donations of the Bank paper, he goes on as follows:

"It is proposed to bind the notes of the Commonwealth back at 50 cents in the dollar in specie, and to permit the debtors to pay their notes of at the same rate, or give new notes payable in specie, that is, at 50 cents for each dollar they owe. Let us see how this would operate. Would he say that the holders of the notes should take 50 cents to the dollar, and give up the notes? If so where would the money come from to discharge these notes? It would require something like a million of specie dollars. As the state has not this money would you issue treasury notes? This is paper still, and would any one give a dollar paper for fifty cents in the same medium? But to make a previous enquiry, how could you force an individual to surrender his dollar note for a half dollar? Would this not be a violation of contracts? Your correspondent says, that many of the notes were received by the present holders at fifty cents in the dollar. Suppose that to be so, have you any more right to compel a man to sell his paper at any named price, than you have to fix the price of hats or base of any other commodity? Suppose an individual some four months ago purchased a cap at the price then given, \$2.00 in specie per hundred, can you now when it has rased to 50 cents per hundred, coerce him to sell it for what it cost him? You will with the same propriety compel a holder of bank paper, bought at fifty cents in the dollar, now when it has rased to 50 cents, still to take fifty for it."

Or suppose you do not enforce the measure, but leave it optional with individuals. You may say then, that all the holders of Commonwealth bank paper may find it 50 cents in the dollar, and that the debtors to the bank may pay 50 cents to renew their notes in the same ratio, what will be the result? Do not impulsive their interest in pecuniary matters, will not all the debtors avail themselves of the privilege, and at once pay off their debts, or reduce them one half by executing new notes? But what will the creditors do? Many of the notes must necessarily fall into the hands of the gamblers, those who are in easy circumstances, will they not perceive the probable operation of the measure and at once resolve to hold the notes until they rise to par value? The state then after having dissolved the corporation and released the debtors, will be bound by every obligation of honesty, to take up their notes at their value, it follows then, that there must be a clear loss to the state of one half the amount of all the notes not funded, which may fairly be estimated at \$500,000.

However, your correspondent seems to think this would be preferable to a continuance of the payment of \$500,000 yearly by the people (treasury I suppose) in specie for the conducting this experiment. What would be in what way do the people pay \$500,000? The bank pays its own expenses while the by are only about half the sum mentioned, that is \$25,000 per year for the thirteen banks, and instead of the people's discharging this, it discharges the expense not only producing this money, but in recompense to the use of the people from \$300,000 dollars annually?

"Say" is far superior in his opinion in his judgment, as well as weight of argument, to the "Antirebel" to him the duty and honor of maintaining a strict policy and will lead over "Antirebel" to him for correction and castigation.

CYTO.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. BRADFORD. I will thank you to publish the following sketch of the life of Robert Morris taken from the Philadelphia paper. The facts will be good to show a strong interest in so some of our most honourable citizens who profited during the late war, in the cause of liberty by all the means in their power—when at first starting over to America to the state's depreciation of property and the people are made famer to those who did Morris to destroy their character.

Mr. Morris engaged in the first shape, banks in specie on a large scale in our country, but was un-

able to make sales in time to meet his debts, he was thrown into prison loaded with the abuses of age however the numerous provisions of the Bankrupt law protected him from the long sufferings of a prison when he left a short time before his death. Ouster will no doubt do ample justice to such worth but none can stay the tongue of the Partisans Slander until his victim finds security in the grave.

ROBERT MORRIS.

This intelligent and useful citizen of the Republic was born in Liverpool, England, on the 20th of January, 1734; of which town his father was a respectable merchant, and in company with whom he emigrated to America when only 13 years of age. After he had finished his schooling in this country, which was conducted on a liberal system, under Mr. Gordon, of Maryland, he was placed in the counting house of Charles Willing, then a distinguished merchant of this city; where, having become initiated in the forms and practices of business, he spent the usual time—when Mr. Willing established him in business.

In 1769, Mr. Morris married Mary, the daughter of Col. White, and sister of the Rev. Wm. White, afterwards Chaplain to Congress, and was distinguished for his humanity and learning as Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Morris is still living, and resides here, bearing about the venerable traits of those accomplishments which so highly adored her in the zenith of her elegance.

Much novelty of adventure, or romantic incident is to be looked for in the life of a merchant; and Mr. Morris's course presents nothing in interest the country, till the approach of a rupture between Great Britain and her then depressed and degraded Colonies. From the active and decided part however, which he took in the struggle that ensued, we are led to infer that he had not been idle to establish correct principles, and a genuine love of country, or remiss in storing a mind, naturally strong, with the most useful and comprehensive knowledge. At the end of the year 1775, Mr. Morris was chosen as one of the members of Congress from Pennsylvania, and in that capacity was sent to the Convention of the year 1776, to advise him in the preparation of the Declaration of Independence, and to give his opinion on the subject.

Although it was not until the year 1781 that Mr. Morris was elected Superintendent of Finances by Congress, yet he was considered long before attached to this department; and his fertile expeditions, ready resources, and inspiring energy of a proved of the most essential service to the American cause.

In 1783 Congress removed to Baltimore, before the approaching columns of the British troops through the Jerseys; but Mr. Morris remained in Philadelphia, to attend to some commercial transactions.

An anecdote is related of him at this time, which shew's the importance of the

U. S. Attorney to government, as follows:

In this a striking light that distinctly rested upon the most仗义的朋友, and rendered him to peril his fortune for the cause of liberty. This crisis a letter from General Washington, was received, stating his serious empressement, owing to his total destitution of funds, and his urgent want of an immediate supply from the charter, the safety of his army would be in jeopardy. Of this fact Mr. Morris was of course fully apprised, while on his way from his mansion to his office, and soon after hearing it, he was accosted by a friend belonging to the Quaker city, with "Well, Roger, what news?"—In which Mr. Morris replied—

"The news is that I am in immediate want of a sum of hard money (mentioning the amount) and that you are the man who must procure it for me—Your serenity shall be my note of hand and my honor." With scarcely a moments hesitation, his friend ironically answered—"Robert, that shall have it;" & thus by the patriotism, credit, & ready resources of a patriotic spirited individual, was Congress enabled to supply the wants of Washington, and avert the ruin of the little Spartan army that was opposing the gigantic forces of Britain.

On another occasion less essential, he was the means, through his confidential agent in South Carolina, of averting the total dispersion of the army of General Greene, by the timely supply

money at the risk of utter ruin, as a merchant of the best credit and standing in the country.

In 1781, Mr. Morris was unanimously elected by Congress Superintendent of the Public Finances; and such was the confidence of that body in his fidelity and honor, that they dispensed with his inquiry of his private business. He then entered into a confidential connection with J. & R. Hodges.

To properly appreciate the arduous duties of Mr. Morris in this trying station, it is necessary to reflect on the wretched state of discredit in which our continental currency had then struck; and which it is difficult, if not impossible, for a citizen of the present golden age of the republic to imagine. The management of the national Treasury, at any period since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, may be compared to piloting a ship down a broad river free from shoals—where that of the revolution was similar to conducting a crazy vessel, without helm, canvas, rigging, or compass across the ocean, to a port where before reached by the navigator. But for this duty, Mr. Morris's habits of steady application to business and fidelity of expedited qualified him—and he safely led the banquet of Finance into the quiet port of safety.

So justly has money been called the "sinew of war," that, without it, no cause, however holy, can prove successful—no valor triumphant—no wisdom sufficient to guard against ruin. This states was Robert Morris to the American army, in our late struggle for liberty. When the steepest heart was cast down—despair—when penury and want overcame, and relaxed resolution; when even Washington was lost in the multiplicity of views, and the dark emergencies of the times—the purse of Morris came to his restoring Angel—and the credit of the Merchant, and the energies of the loan saved the Republic.

Mr. Morris projected the present Bank of North America, which he then intrusted should be a National Bank, and which commenced operation on 21st January, 1782. It was subsequently a scandal to this state, when in 1790, Congress chartered the first National Bank of \$10,000,000.

On the value of Robert Morris's services to his country some idea may be formed from the effects of his estate during the Bank of North America. At that time the States were involved in debt to the amount of half a million dollars on one years taxes, which had been raised by anticipation on the credit of Mr. Morris's system of Finance, and when the establishment of the Bank enabled him to bring in a large contribution.

Facts speak louder than words. Before Mr. Morris was chosen Financier, he cost the Congress at the rate of 13,000,000 dollars annually, in specie to prosecute the war; and it cost them but six millions after his appointment.

Mr. Morris continued to superintend the Department of Finance till 1783, when, on the 30th September he tendered his resignation, to the Treasury Board.

Politics do not seem to have fascinated the mind of Mr. Morris, nor ambition to have influenced it, he left not from the first and voluntarily rejected offers which might have gratified the highest aspirations of the time. He declined the Secretary of the Treasury, when professed by Gen. Washington—and also a request of the city to represent him in Congress. Subsequently, however, his sense of public duty overcame his personal reluctance to engage in political life, and he served several years

in Congress as a Delegate from Pennsylvania. The consequence of this sacrifice of time to the public, was the embarrassment of his private fortune, and like many other Patriots of old, Mr. Morris lived to see that Sin crept on his head, in proportion as his beam played in his shadow brilliancy over the destinies of his Country. Such is the fate of the Man, on whose heart is written in feelings not to be effaced—*"Patria!"* For the love of country he loses all thoughts of himself, when, like the Roman, he feels for the first time, that he wants his own assistance—but it is then too late, and the tomb receives him—Mr. Morris died in Philadelphia in the 73d year of his age, on the 4th day of May, 1806. His epitaph is engraved on the gloomy test and the brightest page of his country's History.

The General contemplates establishing a Colony either at the Bay of Trinity, 40 miles from Galveston, or at Crows Ferry, on the Sabine river, 45 miles from Natchitoches, and expects to commence his operations in September next.

Gen. Wilkinson has devoted the greatest part of his life to the service of his country, and is now reluctantly obliged in his old age to change his allegiance, by emigrating to a foreign land, in order to make provision for his numerous family.

We sincerely wish him prosperity and happiness in his declining years—and, although we have always been opposed to the blind infatuation which has led hundreds of American citizens to emigrate to Texas, we hope those who may join him, may meet with better success than those who have gone before him.

Ark. Gaz. elected without molestation to the Indians. It is not required to move until September, 1826, is acknowledged on all hands.

The U. S. Agent deny any instrumentality in producing the excitement among the Indians, they declare the treaty to have been obtained by fraud and corruption, and that the great majority of the Indians were always opposed to it and to the survey. Under these circumstances, Gen. Gaines and Major Andrews were both sent to Georgia by the General Government; the one in a military and the other in a civil capacity. What has since occurred must be familiar to every one.

We pass over the local and personal causes of excitement and irritation. The controversy has arrived at such a point, that these are minor considerations. Georgia, although *in fact* a party to the treaty, is beneficially so. It was made in execution of a contract with her that had long since to have been complied with.

The general government have either forbidden the surveys on the ground that the treaty is itself fraudulent, or that it confers no rights and creates no obligations whatever until September, 1826, which is mentioned as the most distant day for the removal of the Indians. It is impossible that the government can act under an impression that the treaty is fraudulent; because its orders were issued before any investigation had been had, that could have furnished the grounds for such an opinion. But, even if it were in possession of evidence on this point, whence, we ask, does the President derive authority virtually to declare a treaty null and void?

The right of Georgia to make the surveys at this time must depend either upon the treaty itself, or upon the consent of the Indians. Governor Troup contends for the right upon both these grounds, and has announced to General Gaines and to the President his determination to exercise it, "cost what it will," and he is threatened with resistance both by the United States and the Indians. What is to result from this state of things, we are at a loss to conjecture. We trust that neither party will proceed to extremities, and that the peace and happiness of the country will not be sacrificed upon such a question. That the Governor will convince Gen. G. that he ought to disbelieve his orders is not more likely to happen, than that Gov. T. will fail to execute what he has so solemnly determined to do. We confess we are filled with apprehensions for the result. New instructions from Washington can alone save the spilling of blood, if both parties in Georgia maintain their ground."

"Putting aside every thing of local politics or of personal consideration in this affair, we cannot but think that there is some misunderstanding at Washington, and at Milledgeville, which properly explained, would lead to a speedy and amicable adjustment of matters. It is due to the country that an earnest effort should be made on the subject. If that effort should fail a suspension of further proceedings on the part of both governments, until the meeting of Congress, should be agreed upon. And then let the whole matter be submitted to the Representatives of the Nation. Before that body, as we have already suggested, it will not fail to be fully inquired into. In the mean time, let the President direct in all the circumstances affecting the validity of the treaty; the conduct of the public Agents, and of the Indians. If Georgia be right or wrong, it may be made to appear without resort to force."

"On this subject we wish to be distinctly understood. In the absence of so many of the details connected with this controversy; in the absence of the orders given to Gen. Gaines and Major Andrews, of the volume of testimony collected by them, and of the evidence relating to the formation of the treaty and the conduct of the Indian Agent—it would be impossible to form a correct opinion of the whole of Gov. T's conduct, or of the justice of the charges made by him against the public Agents. But enough is known to convince every unprejudiced mind that the rights of Georgia have not been duly respected, and that she has been treated more like a dependent province, than an independent State. In support of this opinion, we appeal to the whole history of this controversy for the last ten years, to the fact, that whilst the Indian titles have been extinguished in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, they have been neglected in Georgia; in the letter of the Special Agent, suspending Crowell and to the correspondence now laid before the public."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"Georgia and the Creeks—We lay before our readers the correspondence between Gov. Troup and Gen. Gaines; and between the former and the War Department. From this correspondence it appears that it is no longer a controversy between Georgia or the United States and the Indians, but between the U. S. Government and Georgia. Hence its importance is greatly increased. The decided language held by the two governments must awaken the solicitude, if not alarm the fears of every friend of this Union."

To understand the merits of the dispute (for such it has become) it may be proper to give a brief history of the circumstances out of which it has grown. In attempting this, we may be led into error unintentionally, by defective information. But if we have not misinterpreted the subject the facts are briefly these: As long ago as the year 1802, the state of Georgia was anxious to get rid of an Indian population, who had continually repeated depredations on the frontier settlements, and from whom advance in some shape or other was always to be expected if they remained. At that time the territorial limits of Georgia embraced all the frontier country since erected into the rich and flourishing state of Alabama. Georgia, with the double object of getting rid of these troublesome neighbours, and of acquiring title to the soil they occupied, entered into a solemn compact with the United States, in which the Indians were left reserved for sealing our mutual friendship. This was done in consideration of the Indians ceding to them the whole of the country within the present limits of Georgia, as early as the same could be peacefully obtained on reasonable terms." In consideration of this undertaking on the part of the United States, Georgia ceded to them the whole of the country within the present limits of Alabama, of which they took immediate possession. The immense sums the United States have received for lands sold in Alabama, the industrious and intelligent population that have since inhabited it, and the importance to which it is rapidly rising, are all known to the public. Here then, was a contract founded on a valuable consideration on both sides. What the United States stipulated to receive, they have long enjoyed; and Georgia has been impatiently waiting for the benefits she anticipated. She has been put off for 22 years, under the plea, on the part of the United States, that the Indian titles could not be peacefully obtained or reasonably determined."

The excitement on this subject, and the correspondence between the Georgia Delegation in Congress and the General Government, which occurred several winters ago, cannot have been forgotten by the reader. That excitement, however, resulted in the appointment of Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Indians for the cession of their lands, and their removal elsewhere. These Commissioners succeeded in their mission. They entered into a treaty with the Indians, which stipulates that they shall receive lands equal in quantity and value, beyond the Mississippi, and the sum of \$400,000, as compensation for the improvements which they must abandon. It is also stipulated that the Indians shall not be required to move before September, 1825. This treaty was solemnly ratified by the President and Senate. From that moment the State of Georgia claims title to the soil, and expresses a wish to have it surveyed; so that when the Indians shall "remove, there will be nothing to do but occupy and settle the country." Governor Troup applied to the party who had made the treaty and obtained their consent to the surveys. It should be borne in mind that the Creek nation is composed of many tribes, scattered over an immense extent of territory; and a part of them residing within the territorial limits of Alabama, who fought bravely against us in the late war, and whose lands are not included in the Treaty. But we believe all the lands occupied by the Creeks are held in common.

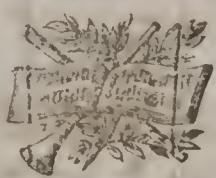
The Indians, who are able and adroit politicians, far as their immediate wants and interests are concerned, avail themselves, to the fullest extent, of the rival generosity of the two nations, and flatten both with annual professions of friendship and dependence. They stop at Detroit before and after visiting Washington. At the latter place they receive presents of blankets, broadclothes, arms, ammunition, &c. They then repair to that place, where they make a fine display of blue scarlet apparel, feathers and silver ornaments, and pay their court to their American father, from whom they expect to receive provisions, and annuities in cash. There is convenience and facility in this kind of dealing, which the Indians will not willingly forego and which they will be under no necessity of relinquishing, so long as the present state of things continues.

We understand that a few days since, a number of the Chiefs of the Chippewa, Pottowatotomie, and Ottawas, applied to the Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, acting Governor and general Indian agent, with a demand for money, horses, ammunition, and provisions, stating that unless they were furnished with these, they could not prevent their young men from troubling themselves. Mr. Woodbridge replied that their annuities were not due; and when due, the money would be paid to them in their own country, of which they had long ago been notified. As horses, the U. S. States had not stipulated to give them any—provisions could be given them while at Detroit, as had been the custom—as to their young men, the chiefs need not give themselves any annuities, as the civil authorities were able and knew how to punish them, if they did wrong, and that there was a坐 house, into which would be put all who helped themselves to what did not belong to them. They did not remain long and

GEN. WILKINSONS—TEXAS.

We have seen a letter from Gen. Wilkinson, dated at the city of Mexico, just received, by a agent of this place, in which he states, that he has procured a grant for a large tract of land in the Province of Texas, and wishes to settle it with a body of honest and well disposed Americans. The inducements which he holds out to congress are very liberal and advantageous.





### POET'S CORNER.

From the Bridgeport Con. Farmer.

WEALTH AND FASHION.

One day 'twas in the times of yore,  
That Wealth and Fashion met,  
Her best attire the virgin wore,  
Her scanty means could get.

Her robes were thin, and form'd for show,  
With lace the borders bound,  
The ruff a sore, and tur below,  
And circling bounce around.

And as the sun above the dawn,  
Through vap'rous bows his incin;  
So through her robes' transparent lawn,  
Her pretty shape was seen.

Her hair, once freely floating round,  
Was taught to know its place,  
By curls of art in durance bound;  
Not by the rules of grace.

How d'ye bent, in his dress and air,  
Did Sovereign Wealth appear!  
His sorid visage steep'd in care,  
Provok'd the virgin's sneer.

In robes substantial was he dress'd,  
And sti'd in every fold,  
With *Dei Gratia* brightly blest,  
There lurk'd a piece of gold.

"Away!" began the frowning king,  
"Nor stand before my face;  
Ye foolish hunting, fluttering thing,  
Composed of curls and lace!"

"Still in your gay and gaudy robes,  
Still pleased with something new;  
'Twould cost the gold of half the globe  
To clothe an Ipolike you."

"I'm not a subject of your realm,"  
The saughty maid replied;  
"As well as you I girdle the helm,  
And o'er my thousands ride."

"You sordid, crooked, clumsy old—  
Your presence I disdain;  
So I bring laurel'd handling gold,  
Your fingers smell of gain."

But Fashion ogled all the while,  
To contradict her speech;  
And from her lips discharged a smile  
The heart of Wealth to reach.

Nor vain appeared the Maiden's act,  
Watch well she undress'd;  
His softening bosom felt the smart,  
And thus the lover wou'd:

"You really are a pretty lass,  
(Forgive the lasty strife)  
In a chearly wou'd my moments pass,  
Had I but such a wife."

"And so," thought she, "had I your gold  
To deck my comely form  
Than a sordid, crooked, clumsy old,  
I'd think you sweet and warm."

"Once fasten'd by the wedding ring,  
A' d' or your keys preside,  
And purcha' many a charming thing,  
My own will not provide."

Then, after scowling cold as snows,  
Zembla's mountain sent,  
A blushing modest as the rose,  
She santed a kind consent.

She stand in everlasting bands,  
As yet they felt the smart,  
They never since have severed bands,  
Nor ever wished to part.

No stronger pron can e'er be told  
Than rolling years express;  
She's still enamour'd of his Gold,  
And her shoy Dress.

### VARIETY.

*Hooping Cough.*—The Medical Adviser states that a plaster of gum galbaum, applied to the chest, cures this complaint.

*Cure for Dose tar.*—A decoction of the roots of blackberry bushes is a safe sure, and speedy cure for the dysentery. This receipt was obtained from the Oneida Indians.

*Paper from Stra.*—M. Louis Lambert, of Paris, has been out a patent in England, for the manufacture of paper from straw.

*Effect of Tenerare.*—We find from the Registers of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, that it is a consequence of their temperance one half of those that are born live to the age of 47 years, whereas Dr. Price tells us, that of the general population of London, half that are born live only 23-4 years! Among the Quakers I find arrives 20 years of age; of the general population of London, only 1 in 4. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of temperance and virtue.—*Medical Intel.*

During a violent storm of rain, on the 5th inst. in Kingwood, N. J. a vessel 140 feet long fell into the water. Mr. Nathaniel Atchey, and was immediately taken up alive by him, and placed into a tub of water, where it swam about, right side up, ready to get into its native element. How this fish-like creature there we are at a loss to divine, as the place where it fell was more than a mile from any stream of water, and no person was near, save those who saw it as soon as it reached the earth, and who are willing to attest to the truth of the foregoing singularity occur once.

*Cotton Shoe Thread.*—Cotton thread is said to be superior to silk for shoes. It is strong, not soiled and distorts by moisture more than silk does; and hence the soles well closed by it never rip. Its use is recommended to all the sons of St. Crispin.

*Portable Furnaces.*—These constitute the most convenient and economical improvement in house keeping, especially in the management of the kitchen, to which has yet been introduced among us. Just about the size of a common water pipe, may be easily well dried and strengthened by light loops of iron supplied with a screw-gate, so that it may be easily fitted with a bulb, a handel of two or three

will boil the teakettle, broil the steak, stew the currants, bake the biscuit, and do any thing in short in the cooking way, that requires the agency of fire. The little furnace itself can be placed anywhere, in the first place, out in the room, in the yard, wherever convenience may require; and instead of making a whole house, or even one room, uncomfortable, by diffusing its heat where it is not wanted, it applies its heat to the precise point where it is needed and no where else; like a close reasurer, who reaches his conclusion without travelling out of the record, or oppressing his hearers with superfluous matter. This furnace is remarkably well adapted to use among the poor; indeed to them it may be considered a great benefaction, it so economizes fuel, and augments to them the comfort of warm food. It seems, also, to be just the thing for shoops and canal boats, it is so small and so safe. Mr. Judd, has been at much pains to introduce this excellent article into this market, and we hope he will be amply compensated for so great a service.—*N. Y. paper.*

*From the New York Mirror.*

**LITERARY PRIZES.**—Gems is a delicate plant, that too often drops in the wilderness, when it might become the pride of the garden. In Europe it is immediately noticed by rank, and consequently fostered by wealth. One of the few blessings of a monarchical government, is the patronage which literature and the *fin' arts* always receive from the nobility, and often even from royalty itself. Not, perhaps, because the higher ranks are best judges of the works of taste, or the most benevolent of heart; but simply, because such acts secure them the reputation of both. Just let the motto be what it may, the end is the same—*Literature and the arts are encouraged.*

In this country a very different state of things exists; and therefore a very different mode should be adopted for producing similar desirable effects. From recent experience there is no doubt in our minds, that the offering of prizes, such as medals, emps, rings and cash, is the best possible method of drawing forth native talent. Societies ought to be instituted for this very purpose; and we venture to say, that if half the money which has been squandered on trifling subjects, had been appropriated, in this way, our country would now be half a century in advance of what she actually is.

As an humble mite towards the creation of such an intellectual treasury, we offer the sum of one HUNDRED DOLLARS for articles adapted to the character and objects of our paper.

1st. For the best American Moral Tale, the length not to exceed 100 pages of this paper; \$30—  
for the second best, \$20.

2d. For the best Poetical Article, on any subject compatible with the plan of this publication, of any length, between fifty and one hundred and fifty lines \$20—  
for the second best, \$20.

The merits of the same to be decided by a committee in the usual manner.

To be forwarded [post paid] to Messrs. Hopkins and Morris, No. 9 Nassau-st. New York on or before the 1st of January next.

Editor's of papers, throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to give publicity to the above.

**CLOTH & COTTON.**—  
Inve for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Miss. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

**ELIJAH H. DRAKE,**  
Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, *Hatters' RIDING DRESSES* and *PELICES*. He has brought with him from Mr. WATSON's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825—29-6m

**FOR SALE,**

A valuable Tract of about 320 Acres of

**First rate and,**

Yards on Can. Run about five miles from Lexington, binding on the Iron Works road, on which are two log Cabins and 90 acres cleared, the remainder

**HELL TIMBERED WITH TIMBER OF THE FIRST QUALITY,**

And furnished with an

**ABUNDANCE OF STOCKWATER.**

His tract can be very conveniently divided into two tenements, so as to accommodate purchasers who may not incline to purchase the whole.

For terms apply to William Story of Georgetown or John Bradford of Lexington.

—8-11

**\$50 REWARD.**

I will give the above reward in notes of the Com. monwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth instant, took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principal y in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy five and sixty two and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-1f

**MARINIX VIRDEN,**

REPUTABLY informs his

friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

**A COMPLETE HACK.**

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accom-

pany such as may please to favour him with their com-

pany. He intends driving himself; and from mo-

re than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he

feel confident that his character as a safe and careful

driver has been well established, as to insure him a

full share of public patronage. His residence is on

Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where

the who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30-6m

**Richmond Compiler.**

*Ignorance Reproved.*—A correspondent informs us, that two countrymen pass'd through the streets one of those melting hot days that we have recent- ly had; one of them says to the other, "You're to say that the heat is mighty degree above June;" upon which the other roared out—*I am a fool, don't you know nothing; not June, but June,* when the other pleaded ignorance in his more enlightened companion.—*Boston Courier.*

**LAW NOTICE.**

Robert J. Beckridge,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLER AT LAW;

WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND

COUNTY COURTS.

Lexington, April 6, 1825—15-1f

**JOB PRINTING**

Of every description neatly executed here

### Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
MAIN STREET.

AS Imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,

do. Tea do. do. do.

Plates & Dishes,

do. Covered very handsome,

do. Saucers

do. Plates & Nappies,

do. Mugs and Pitchers,

do. Bowls, Basins and Pans,

do. Trays, Sugars and Creamers,

do. Coffee Pots and Saucers,

do. Tea cups and Saucers &c. &c.

Gold Band sets, very handsome,

Embossed edged and C. C. ware of every description

which will be sold whole sale, or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

**H E M P.**

Lexington, May 12, 1825—19-1f

### Law Notice.

JAMES O. HARRISON,

WILL practice LAW in the Fayette County, his office is kept above the office of the Clerk of the County Court

Lex July 15, 1825—28-1f

### LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Pa.

WILL practice LAW in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex Dec 20, 1824—25-1f

### A CARD.

Abram S & Elijah W. Brake,  
TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style.

They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of

**CLOTH & COTTON.**

Inv for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Miss. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

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